

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1858.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Through the remittance of agents to make returns of collections for the Union, and from other causes, the books have fallen into much confusion. We are busily engaged in the labor of straightening them up, and are sending out all the accounts now apparently due. It is quite possible that we may send bills to many persons who have already settled with the agents, but as we have no other means of ascertaining the exact state of their accounts, we shall be obliged to them to reply thereto without delay. The agents have been discontinued, and hereafter the paper will not be sent except upon advanced payment. The present confusion has its origin in the credit system, a system which we shall abandon entirely. Those persons to whom bills are sent who have already settled with the agents will please notify us, that our books may be corrected accordingly, and the proper credits be given.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Linscomb, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

THE REPUBLICANS—WHAT THEY RISK. THE SOUTH AMERICANS—WHAT THEY HAVE LOST.

The republicans, by voting for the Crittenden substitute, which embraces a recognition of the Lecompton constitution, of slavery, and what they have termed a prohibition against amendment till 1864, risked the chance of the ratification of that instrument by the people of Kansas. If it should be ratified they would be held responsible for the adoption of a measure against which the whole republican family have entered repeated protests. Their politics, in fact, are made up exclusively of anti-slavery stuff. They are dirty free-soilers. They regard the federal constitution, because it is a compact extending over slave States, as "a league with the devil." They become, by aiding to bring into the Union a State recognizing slavery, the devil's own tools—that is, according to their own estimates of American politics, morality. In voting for the conditional admission of Kansas, then, under the Lecompton instrument, they took the risk of its ratification by the people. That is all. They believed they could procure its rejection; and they got the South Americans, and democrats who voted with them, to fix the issue, so that their risk should be reduced, by the second proposition of the substitute, viz: that in the event of rejection, the people might go on and frame and adopt a new constitution and be admitted into the Union by the proclamation of the President. They foresaw that there was a strong feeling in Kansas in favor of admission, and that if the Lecompton constitution should be presented without any alteration of its ratification, or the total rejection of the State, the people might vote to be received under that instrument. The allies of the republicans in this were over-kind. The second proposition, in fact, was intended to relieve the republicans of all responsibility for voting for the admission of a slave State, and this gracious boon was extended by Mr. Crittenden to Mr. Giddings, and concurred in by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Underwood, and Mr. Gilmer, and by Mr. Douglas, Mr. Montgomery, and others of the northern democracy. So that, in fact, the republicans, with the exhaust pipe or waste gate of the second proposition of the substitute, constructed at the sole expense of the South Americans, took the smallest amount of risk in voting for that measure.

On the other hand, what were they to gain by the Crittenden amendment? We shall be able to answer this question all the better if we regard for a moment the fact that their first object was to get rid of the Lecompton constitution. They would do this by a direct vote in Congress; failing in that, then by sustaining the measure of its submission to the people and securing its rejection at the ballot-boxes. That they saw this latter process to be effective, we entertain no doubt. Thus rejected, then the field would be open for the re-adoption of the Topeka constitution, with a full infusion of negroism, and an infusion so sticky and offensive as to sicken every man whose mind is not filled with visions of amalgamation and the blessings which such a system would confer upon the white race.

Well, then, they would gain:
I. The rejection of the Lecompton constitution.
II. The adoption of the Topeka constitution with all the Leavenworth improvements.
III. They would gain these ends by the rise of stool pigeons from Kentucky, South Carolina, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and New York.

It is something worthy of notice to be endorsed, in the most ultra anti-slavery measure ever introduced into the Congress of the United States, by representatives from three or four slave States, and by democrats from as many northern States. We regret that they have been able to secure such endorsements; but they have, and so we proclaim their triumph to the people of the North and to the people of the South.

Now, what have the Americans gained? We fear the advantages, like the handle of a jug, are all on one side. What have the Americans gained? They have gained the alliance of the republicans. They have enabled the latter to reject the Lecompton constitution, and to create an ultra abolition constitution, and to secure the admission of the State under it. All this is predicated upon the idea that the amendment shall prevail over the Senate bill. You, gentlemen Americans, have been making a great noise about foreigners voting at elections. In Kentucky you have undertaken to drive them away from the polls. You have done the same thing at Baltimore. It was your pride that "Americans should rule America," and, to secure this end, you would change the naturalization laws so as to require twenty-one years' residence to enable the comers to vote. These are your ideas, not ours. We thought them bigoted; and, to tell you the honest truth, we never believed much in your sincerity when you urged them upon the country. By the Crittenden amendment you have endorsed the proceedings of the Leavenworth convention, which declares that a declaration of an intention to become a citizen shall entitle the party making it to vote. That convention also declared that negroes shall have a right to vote. You endorsed that principle, too. These substantial ends can hardly be appreciated by you, gentlemen Americans, unless you remember, as perhaps you may, that the Lecompton constitution, whose rejection you have sought by your votes to secure, is a conservative law, unobjectionable even to the most

ultra-certainly to every South American and democrat.

Then, it does not appear that you have made a very successful and profitable operation, in point of fact, by joining the republicans.

And what have you, democrats, gained in this work of voting with the republicans? Have you strengthened the democratic party? We think you have, but we do not credit you with the least intention of doing it. You have effected an alliance with men and opinions which cannot survive a half year's trial. You have endorsed negroism, so bald and offensive that not a State out of New England will justify you. You have possibly postponed the settlement of a controversy which has been used for four years against you and your former party. You ought to know that the country sickens with Kansas agitation, and that the people cannot fail to loathe the men who would prolong them.

The time has been when anti-slavery was the curse and plague of the democracy of the North; the time has come when anti-slavery is the curse and plague of those who seek to live upon the poisonous political atmosphere it creates. The judgment of the country is against anti-slavery agitation, as ostentatious parades, intended to foist into power nobody but demagogues.

It is a remarkable fact, under our system, that anti-slavery is an actual stimulant of slavery. While it professes, and no doubt honestly desires, to cripple slavery, it is, in point of fact, so far removed from it, and, withal, so utterly powerless to effect it, that it merely serves as a reminder. We know of no class in the free States who are not injured by anti-slavery, excepting possibly the professional politicians, like Hale, Sumner, Seward, Fessenden. These men trade on it; and upon precisely the same principle that their New England ancestors conducted the African slave trade—for gain.

THE NEW COALITION—CAN IT SUCCEED?

Formidable as it may appear, we do not fear the success of the new coalition. The democratic party—the party against which it will have to contend—will conquer it as it has conquered every other party or combination of parties that has attempted to break down its organization, and with it the only national safeguard of the constitution and the Union. Possessed of energies that seem to increase in proportion to the greatness of the work which it has to accomplish, the democratic party has proven itself equal to every crisis through which the country has been called to pass, and has only failed of success where success was comparatively of small importance. It always appears to the greatest advantage when it has the most vigorous opposition, and it is only when its defeat would be the death of some great principle of vital importance to the interests of the country, or would jeopardize the constitution and endanger the safety of the Union, that its powers of recuperation are fully developed, and its whole strength called into active requisition. We have seen this illustrated on more than one occasion in its history, but never more forcibly than in the great and exciting contest of 1856, which resulted in the triumphant election of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency, and the deliverance of the country from the very jaws of ruin and destruction. The democratic party never before commenced a canvass under more apparent unfavorable circumstances, or with a greater probability of defeat. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening up of the Territories to immigration from the South—a measure altogether just and proper—had aroused the anti-slavery feeling of the North to the highest pitch of excitement, and was seized upon by the bold, bad men who headed the black-republican organization to call into aid their cause the worst and most dangerous elements of passion and fanaticism. At the same time, the conservative portion of the opposition, which, as between black-republicanism and democracy, would have acted with the latter, was arrayed against the democracy under the lead of Mr. Fillmore. The issue supposed to be involved was the most momentous that had ever entered into any political contest since the foundation of the government. It was not whether a bank or anti-bank, a high tariff or free trade, should be established, but the question was whether the people of the slaveholding were to be allowed equal privileges in the Union with the people of the non-slaveholding States?—a question of the highest and gravest import, and one which was believed to involve the simple, naked, practical issue of union or disunion. We by no means wish to be understood as asserting that the latter result would necessarily have followed the election of Mr. Fremont to the presidency; but nothing is more certain than that the successful inauguration of the doctrines upon which he went before the country would have sooner or later ended in a complete dismemberment of the Union. And it was because this fact was known and felt—because they saw and understood the importance of the principle involved, and believed that the dangers which would result from its defeat could only be averted by the election of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency—that the democracy of the country put forth their whole strength, and were enabled to secure an organization and to act with a unity and harmony of purpose that drew to their standard the entire conservative element of the country, and, in the end, gave them the most important victory that ever crowned the efforts of any political party.

The same condition of things will exist in 1860, should the coalition now in process of formation be successful in effecting an organization; and if our idea of the platform upon which it will stand, and of the doctrines which it will advocate before the country, be correct, the Union will be in even more imminent peril than it was in 1856. But the democracy will meet the issue and win the battle. That many who fought with us in the last will fight against us in the coming contest is certainly true; but for every deserter we shall gain a friend, and for every traitor we shall win a patriot. Thousands who fought under the banner of Mr. Fillmore two years ago will fight under the democratic standard two years hence. The good men of the country everywhere—the patriotic spirits of all parties and of all sections—will come to the rescue of the democracy, and enable them to crush out a coalition formed by designing demagogues, and based upon doctrines so fatal to the constitution and the Union, as those which underlie the new organization. It cannot stand the test of discussion, and can never command the confidence and respect of the American people. There have been occasions when they were willing to trust another than the democratic party with the

control of the government, but those occasions have been few and unimportant, and never when it was done at the hazard of the integrity of the Union. When storms have raged, and dangers have thickened about them, the people have always preferred that the democracy should be at the helm and have control of the ship of State. They will prefer it again in 1860, and, despite the efforts of old and new enemies, will inaugurate an administration similar in sentiment, in ability, and in patriotism, to that which now controls the destinies of the nation.

THE KANSAS BILL IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

At one o'clock yesterday, Mr. Montgomery, according to previous notice, called up the Kansas bill. The Senate having insisted on their disagreement to the bill as amended in the House, and asked a conference of the two houses, Mr. Montgomery moved, on taking up the bill, that the House insist on its adherence to its amendment, and, upon this motion, demanded the previous question. The previous question was not sustained; and Mr. English then moved that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee previously appointed by the Senate. On this motion the vote was taken, and resulted in a tie. The Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and the committee was ordered.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from the West.—Army Movements.—Kansas Affairs.—News from New Mexico, &c.

St. Louis, April 13.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Republican says that Messrs. Russell, Major, & Waddell have received orders to start one hundred and ten trains and twenty-five wagons for Utah. These trains take upwards of 3,000 teamsters and 11,000 mules. A company ofappers and miners from West Point had reached Fort Leavenworth. The entire force at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th inst. consisted of twelve companies of artillery, three of infantry, and two of dragoons. Horses and mules were arriving rapidly. Two hundred and six teams were reported as ready for service. Hoffman's command had passed Fort Kearny, and was rapidly pushing onward.

A movement of the troops to occupy a post in the new district of Platte, to guard the route, would take place in a few days. The same correspondent says that a letter was in circulation for signatures asking that Gen. Calhoun should be invited to accept personal delivery in case he should return to occupy the surveyor general's office. Mayor Adams was among the signers of the letter. The State central committee had issued a call for a delegate convention to nominate officers under the Leavenworth constitution. It will be held at Topeka on the 25th instant, and the sense of the people taken as to who shall be United States senators. The convention is to consist of one hundred delegates, apportioned among the counties on a basis of 21,000 votes to the State. The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 13th ultimo.

Richard H. Tompkins had been appointed attorney general, vice Theodore Tilton, resigned. The district court, Judge Benson presiding, commenced its spring session at Santa Fe on the 8th ultimo. The Utah and Navajo Indians had failed to conclude a treaty of peace. The Utahs, assisted by the Arapahoes, intended to attack the Navajos at the next moon. The details of the murders and outrages committed in Santa Anna county are given. The letting of the contracts to supply the subsistence department of the army took place on the 4th instant.

News from Mexico.

New Orleans, April 12.—Advices from Tampico state that thirteen prominent Mexican reactionists had been captured by Governor Garza while attempting to land from the British mail steamer. Garza had fired on an American vessel, from which he had endeavored to extort double duties.

Important from Nicaragua.

New York, April 14.—Advices from Nicaragua state that Gen. Jeres had risen against the government of Martinez. The country is in great confusion.

The Departure of the Perina.

New York, April 14.—The Perina sailed this forenoon with two hundred passengers, and with only seven thousand dollars in specie.

Municipal Election.

Trenton, April 13.—Joseph Wood, democrat, has been elected mayor of this city. The other democratic nominees, including a majority of the city council, have also been elected.

Ship Lost at Sea.

New York, April 14.—The ship John Gilpin, from Honolulu for New York, and Cape Horn, and the ship John Gilpin, from New York for Cape Horn, were lost on the 14th inst. The ship John Gilpin, from New York for Cape Horn, was lost on the 14th inst. The ship John Gilpin, from New York for Cape Horn, was lost on the 14th inst.

Destructive Fire.

Cincinnati, April 14.—A block of buildings, owned by Mr. Longworth, and occupied as a coffee house, food store, furniture, and other establishments, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$35,000, with a partial insurance. By this disaster a large number of poor families were rendered homeless. A fireman was fatally injured by falling from the roof.

Billy Bowlegs in Florida.

CHARLOTTE, April 13.—Advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs and twenty-two of his warriors had delivered themselves up to the United States authorities.

Flood in the South, &c.

New Orleans, April 13.—The crevasse opposite the city is still open, and the water continues pouring through it, stopping the Opelousas trains, and doing incalculable damage.

The steamer's news was published in the regular editions of the "Associated Press" here.

Flood at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, April 12.—The water is still very high here, and has damaged the docks and lumber yards to a considerable extent. The pier of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company is damaged, and a mile of the track swept away.

Markets.

New York, April 14.—Cotton—sales to-day of 300 bales. The market closed with buyers demanding a reduction of a cent, which the holders refused, and quotations closed nominal. Flower closed buoyant—sales of 9,000 barrels. State, \$4 10 a \$4 15; Ohio, \$4 50 a \$4 75; southern, \$4 50 a \$4 80. Wheat is firm—sales of 5,000 bushels; Chicago spring, \$1.40; no southern reported. Corn is firm—sales of 21,000 bushels; white, 74 a 75 cents; yellow, 72 a 73 cents. Pork is heavy—mess, \$17 45 a \$17 55. Beef is unchanged. Lard is firm at 10 a 10 1/2 cents. Coffee is steady at 10 a 10 1/2 cents. Sugar is steady and active—Orleans, 61 a 71 cents. Spirits turpentine is firm at 52 a 53 cents. Rosin is quiet, \$1 50 a \$1 52. Rice is steady at 31 a 4 cents. Freight is dull.

Southern Markets.

CHARLOTTE, April 13.—Sales to-day of cotton 1,500 bales—all before the receipt of the steamer's news. Prices were the same as previously quoted.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Cotton—sales to-day of 1,400 bales; nothing was done after the steamer's news was published. Prices unchanged.

MOBILE, April 13.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11 1/2 a 11 3/4 cents. Sales three days, 4,100 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Sales to-day 2,500 bales. Prices were irregular, ranging 11 1/2 a 11 3/4 cents. Sales in three days 9,500 bales. Stock in port 326,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year 28,000. Receipts at all ports less than last year 113,500 bales.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour is dull and lower—Ohio, \$4 25; Howard street nominal at \$4 25 a \$4 37 1/2. Wheat is steady—red, \$1 02 a \$1 06; white, \$1 15 a \$1 25. Corn is unchanged—white, 61 a 63 cents; to 66 cents; strictly prime, \$1 02 a 1 03 cents; to prime, 67 a 68 cents. Whiskey is steady at 21 a 21 1/2 cents. Provisions are quiet, but firm.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from California, Oregon, Central America, and the West Coast of South America.

(From the Alta California, March 22.)

THE FORTUNE'S NEWS.—The supreme court has rendered a long opinion in the case of Rogers vs. the Merced Mining Company, deciding that the owner of land under grant from Mexico has no title to the gold mines, and that he cannot seek persons employed in mining. The court has also passed the resolutions adopted two weeks ago by the assembly in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

The senate has rejected a bill to provide for calling a constitutional convention.

The assembly has passed a bill to provide for funding the public debt.

The legislature has passed, and the governor has approved, the act confirming the Van Ness ordinance.

About 1,500 cattle were drowned on the Upper Sacramento by the high water which followed the heavy rains of the 18th ult.

A German has purchased 300 acres of land in Cedar Ravine, El Dorado county, and intend to convert it into a vineyard.

The house of Mr. Oden, near San Juan, Monterey county, was burned down on the 14th inst., and in the ashes were found the remains of Mrs. Oden, her four children, and a black horse. It is supposed that they were murdered.

Mr. Oden was absent.

An affray occurred on the morning of the 21st inst., in Stockton, between P. L. Riley and J. D. Burdick. The former was shot in the neck by the latter with a pistol. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

The slave Alvey was discharged from the county court on the 17th inst., and was immediately re-arrested by the United States marshal under the fugitive-slave law.

Considerable excitement existed during his transit from the court room to the marshal's office, and some small fights occurred between the populace and the police, in the charge of a serious character. The boy will now remain in custody of the national authorities until the case is finally adjudicated.

An association for immigration to the Golden Purchase has been formed in this city. It is to consist of fifty members, who pay in \$300 each. The object is to locate mines and agricultural lands in the new Territory that is to be.

OREGON.

Our dates from Oregon Territory are to the 11th of March. Lieut. Allen, reported to have perished in the snow between Snag and Walla Walla, had arrived at Portland. It was abandoned by all his party but one, with whom he made the journey through in safety. A Salem paper estimates the present population of Oregon as follows: White inhabitants, 75,000; Chinese, 5,000; colored people, 300. Total, 80,300. Number of voters estimated at 15,000.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates have been received here from the Sandwich Islands to the 27th February. A severe hurricane passed over the islands on the 25th of February, making a wreck of Dr. Baldwin's church, and overthrowing the house of the American consul. The missionary ship Morning Star had arrived at Honolulu, after a six-months absence among the Micronesian group of islands. Captain Meacham, of her Britannic Majesty's steam vessel-of-war Vixen, died on the 17th of February, and was buried at Honolulu. The Prince Consort has received some valuable presents to the King, when a mutual interchange of compliments took place, and the former good feeling between them, which had been interrupted, seemed to be restored.

NICARAGUA.

By way of San Jose, Costa Rica, intelligence has been received from Costa Rica to the 20th of March. The New York Herald says:

A fresh insurrectionary movement had occurred in that republic, which is said to be headed by General Jerez. It was said to be only another outbreak of the old feud between the aristocrats and democrats—or, more truly, the "ins" and "outs," for principles in Nicaragua are all sham, patriotism being grandiloquently expressed while the hand is clutching the public treasury.

This news was quite unexpected at San Jose, as the Nicaraguans were supposed to unite rather against Costa Rica than to fall out among themselves. A week or two previously the steamer San Carlos, on which there remained a Costa Rican guard, was seized by the Nicaraguans, who drove off the Costa Ricans, took possession of the steamer, and afterwards ran her ashore, and, according to the latest accounts, sunk her in the lake. Whether the President will succeed in their attempt to overturn the government of Managua is doubtful; but this sudden insurrection only shows of what combustible materials the people are composed, and how incapable they are of self-government.

The Vanderbilt squabble, apparently for the possession of the Nicaragua transit, remains no nearer its termination than it did six months ago. Webster has procured a kind of contract from the Costa Rican government, in which it is stipulated that when Vanderbilt pays \$30,000 the government will consent to sell the steamers. Since then the only steamer over which Costa Rica had any control was the Costa Rican, which has been seized by the Nicaraguans, and subsequently sunk. Mr. Allen had come back, while Webster was in Nicaragua trying the effects of his diplomacy on Martinez.

NEW GRANADA.

Bogota papers to the 26th of February have been received, bringing important news relative to the consideration in Congress of the treaty lately made between the government of the United States and this country. In the treaty the United States have agreed to give to the government of Colombia, in return for the concession of eleven against seven. On the 20th the question was brought up for reconsideration, and admitted by a vote of nine against seven.

On the 22d Gen. Mosquera proposed the following resolution: which was agreed to: "Refer the convention with the United States to a special committee, to be reported anew to the Senate, taking into consideration the discussion to-day and all the antecedents of the question."

General Mosquera and Sr. Anaya and Vega were appointed a committee for the purpose. The two former appear to be in favor of the measure, and the latter opposed to it.

THE WEST COAST.

The latest dates are Valparaiso, February 28th; Arica, March 6th; Colima, March 10th; Lima, March 14th.

CHILE.—The political excitement consequent on the approaching elections is increasing, but all parties appear determined to use only constitutional means in the struggle. There is no prospect that the public tranquillity will be endangered. The President was in Valparaiso, and the Congress was in session at Santiago. Some slight damage had been done to the crops, before they were stored by a rain storm. Efforts had been made by speculators to exaggerate the losses, but the most reliable advice state them to be trifling.

A destructive fire broke out in the calle de la Victoria, which destroyed several houses and several shops. Damages estimated at \$150,000.

The United States steamer Suranac, and transport Valdivia had arrived at Valparaiso, and were in port when the last advices left.

On the 6th, at 5 a. m., the constitutional forces under President Castilla made an attack on Vivanco's position in the city, and were successful in driving him out. The result of the battle was not known, but it is generally supposed that it will result in the victory of Castilla. Our correspondent's letters give versions of the affair from which our readers must draw their own conclusions.

A correspondent from Callao, under date of March 12, says:

"At last the two contending armies are brought in contact, and when the steamer passed they were heard to fire fighting. Castilla has at last entered into Arequipa, and at the last accounts he was in possession of half the city, and was residing in the palace of the city. The fate of Peru depends upon the issue, and in anticipation of Castilla's defeat, there are already formed in Lima five distinct parties for counter-revolutionary purposes."

"They are all well known to the government. Should anything unfortunate happen to Castilla, there is no doubt that the revolution would be successful. The candidate to govern, for a time, the destinies of this unfortunate second edition of Mexico."

"Business has for some time past been very dull, and at present there is a large amount of American tonnage unemployed, and can obtain no charters."

PERU.—This republic is still tranquil, notwithstanding that the government has strong motives for believing that conspiracies exist against the public peace. It is said that the Peruvian government is about to return to the subsidy paid to the press has been discontinued, in consequence of which all the papers have suspended except the government Gazette.

A species of cotton called rose cotton, excellent in fineness of the lint and length of the staple, the kind ordinarily produced, has been sold in Galveston at a price above the market value of the Mexican Gulf cotton. As a new variety, it promises to be a decided improvement.

NOTE FROM A VIRGINIAN.

(As sent to the Editor of the Union.)

As an act of justice to Governor Wise, as well as in justice to the relations which are wanted to exist between himself and the President, after the publication of Mr. John Van Buren's letter in your issue of this morning, I would most respectfully request the publication of another extract from that same Tammany letter to show that Governor Wise's position was never designed to alienate any democrat from the President, but to bind all together in defence of our glorious Union, notwithstanding the inevitable difference of opinion on the Kansas question. After giving his own views on the subject as to the best mode of treating the case, in order to obviate difficulty, he says:

"And for any difference of opinion as to the mode of settling the question, I repeat that no more, no more, no more difference of opinion should be permitted. No northern ought to denounce the President for recognizing the fact of the legitimacy of the Lecompton convention, and no southern ought to denounce Senator Douglas for contending manfully for the right of the sovereign people to adopt or reject their own form of self-government."

Respectfully, A VIRGINIAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The democratic standing committee of Lehigh county, at a meeting held on the 5th inst., adopted several resolutions on the question of the day, which we append below. Lehigh county, with Bucks, forms the 7th congressional district of Pennsylvania, represented by the Hon. Mr. Chapman:

Whereas, that after the termination of the presidential campaign of 1856 we had hoped for the peace and good of the country that the agitation of the Kansas slavery question would cease, and that political parties would again settle down upon their respective platforms of former years, which contained principles more important to the interest and welfare of the people; Therefore,

Resolved, That we most sincerely regret its recent renewal, and more than all do we regret that any member of the great democratic party of the nation, so long distinguished for its noble principles, should be for a moment disposed to sympathize with its old and avowed enemies or aid them in their efforts to effect its ruin.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the transcendent ability and long experience of James Buchanan, and believe his policy in relation to the Kansas question to be the true policy, and the only one which, as the Executive of the nation, he could properly pursue.

Resolved, That we cordially ratify and approve the course pursued by our delegates in the recent democratic State convention, and firmly believe they faithfully represented the views of their constituents in said convention.

THE NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

The elections are going everywhere in favor of the true democracy in this glorious State. At Princeton they carried their mayor and the whole ticket against the combined forces of renegade democrats, republicans, and Americans. At Trenton they achieved a great victory in their election yesterday over the same combined forces.

We refer our readers to an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trenton to his friend in this city for particulars of this victory. From this letter, also, it will be seen that in the county of Essex, the residence of Senator Wright, the democrats have been successful. This county a few years ago was the strongest opposition county in the State:

TRENTON, April 13, 1858.

The election of yesterday resulted in a complete victory over the combined opposition. James Rogers, the candidate on the anti-Lecompton ticket, nominated by the anti-Lecompton democrats and supported by the leaders of that faction to defeat the democratic nominees, Wood, received only about 200 votes, yet Wood received a vote nearly equal to that of all the other candidates for mayor.

His vote may be fairly taken as the test vote of the true democracy of this place. Enclosed is the result of the election up to this time. You will see that we have carried the entire city, and four of the six wards of the city, with here and there an exception. We have carried the election in Essex county—11 of the 19 townships of that county.

The result of yesterday's election has been the death-blow of the anti-Lecompton party of this town, backed up, as it has been, by a daily paper and men who have been heretofore strong in the democratic party. The contest was warm and spirited, and the vote out is a very large one for a city election.

STAND TOGETHER AND STAND TO YOUR COLORS.

(From the Virginia Sentinel.)

The course of the opposition and the necessities of politics, ought surely to bring home to those democrats in Congress who profess or intend to be true to their party the duty of maintaining a compact army. We tell these gentlemen that the people are stung and chagrined by the course of the opposition, and that the people are in a coalition; and are in very poor condition to see future humiliations endured through the votes of those claiming to be democrats. Let questions be better matured, if need be, before the final vote. Let free consultations be held, caucusing you please; but when the test comes, let the democratic coalition stand as one man!

The people demand this, and he who in times like these is found voting with an adversary whose policy is agitation and whose purpose is mischief, will have an account to settle with an angered constituency. The people at large, at least in the South, wish the President warmly and heartily sustained; and they will not deem objections more details, concerning the decision of the Dred Scott case, a body, a sufficient justification for inflicting upon the administration and its supporters the shame and disadvantage of defeat. Again we say, let democrats stand to their colors! The loose hangers-on of the party who vote with it to-day and against it to-morrow will find this reckoning a heavy one when the people get a chance at them.

PASSPORTS TO MEN OF COLOR.—Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. Rock, a colored citizen of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 2.